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HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

For the Interior Journal.

The Trials of Tobacco.

It's such a horrid sight to see our admirable young men becoming such "sweet" slaves to the use of this all-consuming, all-vitiating inconsistency!

Is it simply from a love of it, or is it

that this terrible evil is gaining so

largely on the stronger portion of hu-

manity? It may be that the more cul-

tivated look at with most abhorrence

than formerly, and thus magnify its

present proportions. However this may

be, we feel safe in asserting that its vi-

cations are certainly becoming more and

more each day. Once, the presence of

ladies was a preventive, and even the

most delicately perfumed cigar would be

allowed to remain unnoticed; but now,

on the contrary, they are expected to

quaff the fuliginous nips in a moonlight

stroll, or during a morning buggy-ride;

and if asked if smoking is injurious,

to answer, "Oh, certainly not; indeed,

it's perfectly charming!" And until

ladies cease to be hypocrites, and do not

speak the smiling lie with lips that con-

ceal the disgust in their hearts, the prac-

tice will be indulged in. When we

speak of a woman's prudishness against to-

acco, she suggests that it is because of

its untidiness. She loves comparative

scrutiny; more than half her efforts tend

to keep her home and surroundings

as tidy and clean. And this

they practice not only leads to the pol-

icy of the air and of life,

but, more than all, it renders re-

ulsive the approach of those she loves

best on earth. She may at once suspect

that inextinct smoking is gradually

robbing them of all energy and enter-

prise, destroying their every attractive

charm, and subjecting the entire system

to a state of sure deterioration. Dark,

yellowish teeth, lips parched and brown;

thick, awfully complexion; whiskers

and clothing steeped in disagreeable

odors—these certainly are not recom-

mendations to the favor of those who

place cleanliness next to godliness. To

smoke is bad enough, but to chew is

simply beyond the bounds of reason.

There are many that indulge who secret-

ly are ashamed of themselves for doing

so, and who would disregard and leave

the practice, could they only command

the moral courage to exist for a time

with an unsatisfied desire, and could en-

dear the souls and joys of their more

ruddy and up-to-date companions. So

they continue; and boys contract the

habit, only to regret it and despise them-

selves for many long years. A sharp

writer has said: "It has utterly ruined

thousands of boys; and he who smokes

or chews early and frequently is never

known to make a man of energy, and

generally lacks muscular as well as men-

tal power. It renders them emaciated

and consumptive, with nerves shattered,

spirit low and moody, throat dry, de-

veloping stimulating drinks." These

we could warn you—we beseech you, if you

could be anything in the world, to shun

tobacco as a disgusting poison.

Mr. HOWE, KY., March 4, 1873.

See to the Cots.

Spring is the most trying season¹ for

the colts. They need extra care and feed.

Farmers are generally busy putting in

their crops and they neglect them. The

weather is becoming warm, and it is

thought that the same care is not needed.

This is a mistake. A change from cold

to warm weather relaxes the system, and

young stock rapidly decline and become

lousy. If they become poor, you may

be sure they are afflicted with lice.

These can be destroyed by greasing the

animal; or a decoction of tobacco leaves

or stems may be used on them, and thus

they may be rid of lice. The teeth of

colts at this season is bad, as they are

developing new teeth and their gums are

swollen and inflamed. They should

have soft and nutritious food, and a

little to afford to their appetite.

It is a pity for colts to lose the flesh they

have acquired when a little extra care

and feed would prevent any loss. When

a good colt has been shod it should be

shod properly, and kindness, care, and

skill are required to do this.—*Coleman's*

Rural World.

W16:

This good old Saxon word (*wif*) is af-

ter all, the dearest and most sacred word

in the whole vocabulary of love. Around

it clusters all that is most beautiful,

chaste, and permanent in the tender pas-

sion. Into whatever forbidden paths

the heart of man may wander, still it

must return at last to the hallowed name

of wife for consolation and rest.

The Providence Star asks, "If a State

legislature can take the small-pox, can

he break out with it?"

REVUE DE LA MODE.

SPRING COSTUMES.

Fashion has issued new mandates and like the Draconian laws, written in blood, must be obeyed. We find in the late importations the janty school apron-front is composed of longitudinal parts, which, to some figures, will be becoming and to only those should it be adopted.

Postillion bonnets are revived with immense ruffles laid on. Two shades appear, for instance: the underskirt is of a very light shade, while the revers for lace sleeves and skirt of the darkest shade.

TRIMMINGS.

Ruffles and other trimmings which have been placed around skirts are being put on either obliquely or cross-shaped. Puffings will be revived to a great extent. A new material for trimming is a soft silk called *gros de robe*, being shown in many fashionable shades. This will be used for a new styled *filet*, called *Marie Antoinette parure*, scarfs, folds and various trimmings. Ball fringe is again becoming favored and in the handsome shades make an effective display.

TISSUES.

Soft silk ties in twill shades, half-half, are safe for indoor, but muslin ties composed of swiss, *batiste* or India muslin are used on ceremonial occasions, notwithstanding they are decidedly undulating. Some are made three or four inches in width and a yard in length, with ends either pointed, rounded or square. Many are elaborately finished with medallions of *applique* or costly *Joint d' Venice*. To make these a little less gaudy, some knot in a bright piece of ribbon, but it is not considered strictly in the fashion.

MILLINERY.

As importers predicted bonnets are towering and invariably have a diadem front or rolling coronet. Straws, of course, occupy the place vacated by rich velvets, and many beautiful styles in soft Mylins, rich Leghorns and lace patterns. The crowns are square or oblong, which is the only new feature. Flowers, Spanish blonde, bows and nests occupy a prominent place in trimming. Tinsel, *orfevra*, of course, are used to keep the hair from being pulled off the head. Some are made three or four inches in width and a yard in length, with ends either pointed, rounded or square. Many are elaborately finished with medallions of *applique* or costly *Joint d' Venice*. To make these a little less gaudy, some knot in a bright piece of ribbon, but it is not considered strictly in the fashion.

JEWELRY.

For *denise* is again in the rage, and so great the demand that whole sets are made even to the *parure*.

FLOW.

An Editor's Speculation.

An editor in Iowa recently advertised that he would take a good dog in payment of one year's subscription for his paper. The next day forty-three dogs were sent to the office. The day after, when the news had spread out into the country, four hundred farmers sent two dogs apiece by express, with eight baskets full of puppies, all marked C. O. D. In the meantime the editor found its way into the neighboring State, and before the end of the week there were eight thousand dogs, tied up with ropes, in the editor's front and back yards. The assortment included all the kinds from bloodhounds down to poodles. A few hundred broke loose and swarmed on the stairs and howled, and had fights, and sniffed under the crack of the door as if they were hungry for some editor. And the editor climbed up the window, up the water-spout, and out the door, to help her eat it, although she had deep cause to regret the same.

Everything seemed to go well with Eve until the fruit season set in, and then, well every child knows the story. She was tempted into an apple-tree to pluck some fruit that was not quite ripe, and fell. Adam fell, too—that is, he fell to and helped her to eat it, although he was very little heathen until then. She was upon him. His skull was fractured and his neck broken; but strange to say, he did not receive a scratch. Graham was a good hand about horses, and ordinarily was perfectly trustworthy.

EMINENT WOMEN.

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

In writing the biographies of eminent women it is evidently fit that we begin with mother Eve herself. Eve belonged to one of our first families, in fact the very first. She was related to the first man, on the Adam's side, although she had deep cause to regret that she ever left Adam's side. Philosophers who have probed deep into the subject connect Eve's early career as a rib with the female fondness of a ribbon. Eve became Mrs. Adam, and they lived very happily together for a time. There was no other woman for her to be jealous of, and her husband wasn't pestered with dressmakers' bills.

She wasn't tortured by discovering love-letters from unknown friends in Adam's coat-pocket, and Adam never sewed her up because buttons weren't sewed on. Eve never saw a fashion-book or a fashion-plate, and never wore clip-ons or high-heeled shoes (she made a slip, but she couldn't make a slipper); and if there had been lots of newspapers, she would not have known how to make book numbers available. It never occurred to her to go into the lecture field, and as for voting, she didn't know what it meant. If they were going out to a party, she didn't keep Adam waiting for her to dress until he was ready to Adam everything, and he was never known to come home with another man's hat or overcoat on.

How Eve could have lived without some other woman to gossip with, it is hard to understand, especially when she had a husband who was a good man. In a similar suit for damages against the railroad, Mr. D. W. Sanders recovered, by the reflection that he hadn't any mother-in-law hanging around, and could it have.

Says the Lexington *Gazette*: "An Irishman by the name of Graham, a groom at Woodburn, was killed in a mauling accident a few days since in a most singular manner.

He was riding the celebrated stallion, *Planet*, for exercise, near where one of the farm hands was cutting down a tree, and was cautioned to get out of the way, but replied that he knew how to take care of himself. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the tree was upon him. His skull was fractured and his neck was broken; but strange to say, he did not receive a scratch. Graham was a good hand about horses, and ordinarily was perfectly trustworthy."

HORSE SHOES.

The earliest horse-shoe makers appear to have been Vandals and Germans, in the graves of some of whom they have been found. They seem to have been totally unknown to the ancients. He was riding the celebrated stallion, *Planet*, for exercise, near where one of the farm hands was cutting down a tree, and was cautioned to get out of the way, but replied that he knew how to take care of himself. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the tree was upon him. His skull was fractured and his neck was broken; but strange to say, he did not receive a scratch. Graham was a good hand about horses, and ordinarily was perfectly trustworthy."

Whoever says there is no need of organization among farmers, is either an interested party or mentally incapable of comprehending the situation. In building up a new order of things we should build honestly. Captain Eads, the architect of the great bridge, did not start the foundation

LOUISIANA.

The territorial existence of Louisiana was marked by stirring events. The Louders, since the beginning of the present century, have been the shotters, at irregular intervals, of strife, carnage, and revolution. Her soil and wealth, more than once, have excited the avarice and ambition of free-booters and filibustering adventurers. Time not again has she been made to suffer by the schemes of despotic power under the guise of Republicanism.

The first event in her history, which was prominent in its influence and effect upon the United States, was the suspension, in the year 1802, of the American right of deposit at New Orleans, which had been guaranteed by the Spanish Government for three years. Morales, the Spanish intendant, by force of arms, prohibited American deposits, and thus struck the commerce of the West in its most vital point. During the prevalence of the excitement, which this truly violent occasioned, Louisiana was ceded by the Spanish Government to France, and New Orleans was held by Napoleon, the first consul of the Republic. So great was the indignation felt in the United States, that a motion came near prevailing in the Senate, to authorize the President to forcibly take and hold by arms the port of New Orleans. But at this critical juncture, it became apparent that there would be a speedy rupture of the treaty of Amiens, made between Great Britain and France. Napoleon foresaw, that while England was mistress of the seas, it would be impossible for him to hold a port so distant as that of New Orleans, and negotiations were opened with the American minister for the sale of a negligible Empire for fifteen millions of dollars. The contract for this extraordinary sale was speedily closed, and thus was accomplished the first great annexation of territory to the United States.

Meanwhile the national equity between the United States and Spain was in a very unsatisfactory state. Spain was indignant at the sale by France, and made threats of war for the recovery of the territory. In 1806 her threats gave place to overt demonstrations of hostility, and on the banks of the Sabine, she drew up her armies preparatory to cross that boundary, and forcibly take possession of New Orleans. It was at this trying period that Aaron Burr discovered the opening for the play of his ill-tempered ambition. With great secrecy and the most consummate tact, he began the organization of a military force upon the Texan waters; with a purpose, avowed only to his joint conspirators, of descending the Mississippi river, and wrest from Spain an indefinite portion of her territory adjacent to the Gulf, and then turn upon the Southwestern portion of the United States, seize a large area of territory and make New Orleans the Capital and commercial emporium of a new Empire of which he was to be chief, and Wilkinson, his second in power. This scheme was thwarted by Davies, the attorney general for the United States, and Louisiana, for a season, enjoyed repose.

Her existence as a Republic was thus begun, until the schemes and projects of men who refused to walk the paths of honorable ambition, and now seem to be on the eve of dissolution in the very midst of anarchy and revolution, brought on by villainy and desperadoes—public robbers and common thieves—to whom, it were bordering upon sacrifice to compare Burr, Wilkinson and Sebastian. The whole State is now turned over as a butchered sacrifice to appear the wrath, and satiate the greed, of Kellogg's thieves. The defeat of the Carpenter bill, which proposed a new election, was the only hope the State had left. Of that they were soon bereft, and the people had left to them only a choice between despair and bloody resistance. This resistance has been freely made—freely, only because of the lack of number and physical power to compete with the millions that wait upon the despotism of Kellogg. The blood that has been shed upon the streets of New Orleans will forever prove a stain upon the record of Grant, harder to erase than the faded black spot upon the hand of Calhoun. The most talented and virtuous Senatorial Congress stand aghast at his inhuman cruelty in turning loose upon an opulent, highly civilized people a horde of bayonet-armed thieves to rob them to day and steal from them at night, to stifle their industry, paralyze their commerce, and reduce them to a state of vassalage and want.

It has come past that one single man, styled a judge of a Federal court, is said to control and determine the political status of a sovereign State. That judge is sustained by an insolent mulatto negro and a political adventurer, and the three by President Grant. It is folly to attempt to beat into the President's head a rational idea in reference to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in such a case as that now prevalent in Louisiana. That this matter of difference which exists there, is one purely political in its nature, and one which could not possibly be the subject of judicial investigation in a Federal court, is plain to every man competent to decide upon the difference between a government in form Republican and one in form monarchical. All that is required to know it, is to read the Constitution of the United States; and Grant's excuse for supporting the physical judgment of Durell is necessarily either based upon ignorance or corruption.

The intelligent members of the Republican party know this, and in the Senate we witness the humiliating spectacle of Republican Senators tamely acquiescing in this usurpation while they profess to

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATE.

Preceding the announcement of the candidates for the Senate on last Monday, the candidates for the House of Representatives addressed the people of the county. Mr. E. F. Bobbitt, in a short speech, made known his purpose to solicit from the citizens of Lincoln his election to that body. Mr. W. O. Hinsdale, in response to a previously published call in this paper, announced his candidacy for the same position. Although other calls have been made, no other response was given, and at present the field is clear to these two aspirants; no have any information at this time that any other gentleman designs to enter the ring as a competitor.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who was sent to the United States for the purpose of studying the habits of our pretty girls, has done gone and got married. The old folks sent him over here to get him away from a poor gal over there, but love laughs at locksmiths &c.

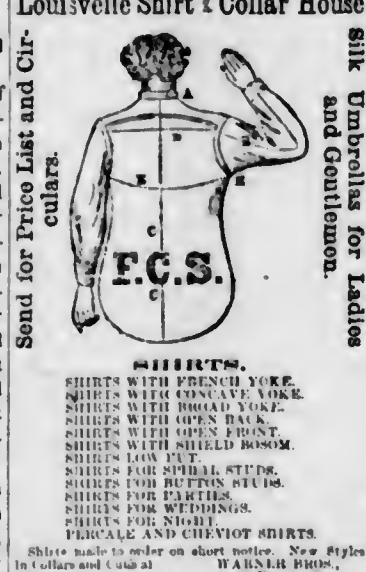
E. B. Hayden's large invoice of shoes have arrived at last.

Barstrows reports nineteen citizens of that place weighing 4,550, or an average of 239 1/2 pounds each, and proposes to throw in to make good weight two ladies whose aggregate weight is six hundred and twenty-five and a half pounds.

THE most elegant stock of clothing and piece goods in town will be found at E. B. Hayden's.

E. B. Hayden invites attention to his new stock of ladies' custom-made shoes.

Louisville Shirt & Collar House



Send for Price List and Catalogue.

THE FARMERS' SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY.

There is a secret political society of farmers, which has already attained formidable dimensions in all the Western States. It is spreading rapidly in Ohio. Its object is to benefit the agricultural population, and to see why its industry is not remunerative in proportion to other classes. A well-known farmer in an adjoining county, at a meeting of agriculturists, held up a one-hundred-dollar bill, and offered it to any one who would come forward and swear that for the last two years, in Southern Ohio, he had been able to make both ends meet. Not a single man availed himself of the opportunity.

The troubles under which the Western and Southern agriculturist labor are to a great extent, the effects of legislation, which by a little investigation that they propose to set on foot, they are bound to discover. In the first place, why should money invested in farms be taxed, and at the same time money invested in United States bonds be exempt from it? In the next place, while none of the farmers' products, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., are protected by any tariff, why should he be compelled to pay double and treble prices for his hoes, plows, axes, rakes, and all other agricultural implements, in order to benefit the iron and steel interests in Pennsylvania? Thirdly, why should he be obliged to pay Massachusetts cotton and woolen manufacturers a far greater price than he could obtain for other and far better articles in Europe? Fourthly, why should the salt which he puts upon his beef, pork, and butter be taxed over one hundred per cent, while the New England fisherman gets his free of duty? Fifth, why should the Government, by paying an exorbitant interest in bonds, when a large portion of its indebtedness could be taken by the people with out interest, oblige the farmer to borrow it at the same rate, or go without accommodation of that character? Why should the salaries of public officers be largely increased, when it is so difficult for the farmer to make his expenditures and his receipts balance one another?

Mr. Vernon, being on his native health, spoke last. To this community he is well and favorably known by reason of almost a life-time association. It is common to say of a good man, that his honesty is proverbial; it would be uncommon to say otherwise of Mr. Vernon. He is mature in years and ripe in legislative experience. How often and how long he has given service to his county and State in the General Assembly of Kentucky we know not. At present he is the member from this county, and charged mainly with the onerous duties of statutory revision. His discretion and judgment as a lawyer have caused his appointment upon the committee which appointed him to the bar. The defeat of the Carpenter bill, which proposed a new election, was the only hope the State had left. Of that they were soon bereft, and the people had left to them only a choice between despair and bloody resistance. This resistance has been freely made—freely, only because of the lack of number and physical power to compete with the millions that wait upon the despotism of Kellogg. The blood that has been shed upon the streets of New Orleans will forever prove a stain upon the record of Grant, harder to erase than the faded black spot upon the hand of Calhoun. The most talented and virtuous Senatorial Congress stand aghast at his inhuman cruelty in turning loose upon an opulent, highly civilized people a horde of bayonet-armed thieves to rob them to day and steal from them at night, to stifle their industry, paralyze their commerce, and reduce them to a state of vassalage and want.

The Lexington *Press* says: "By a recent act of the Legislature the county of Jessamine has changed the time of holding her County Court from the first to third Monday in each month. This change was made to avoid conflict with any of the important county courts on this side of the river. The order of them now is, Paris, Richmond, Harrodsburg, on the first Monday; Lexington, second Monday; Nicholasville, Danville, and Georgetown, and Mt. Sterling, third Monday; Winchester, Cynthiana, and Versailles, fourth Monday in each month."

A MAGNIFICENT stock of pictures and picture frames of all sizes at W. H. Anderson's.

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GO and see the new stock of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches at E. B. Hayden's.

The Texas Central Railroad was completed on the 10th inst., and there is now an unbroken rail connection between St. Louis and the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS for wall paper at E. B. Hayden's.

Gov. Dix, of New York, has suspended the execution of Foster, the car-hook murderer, until the 21st of this month.

THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

The charter for the new Central University has passed the Legislature, and the next step will be the choice of a location by the Alumni Association. Danville has offered \$45,000 in money and land; Richmond offers \$40,000 in money and some land; Shively offers a building valued at \$50,000 and land; Anchorage offers \$30,000 and a large tract of land, with promised subscriptions which brings their offer up to \$50,000 or more.

HAYDEN'S furniture, carpets, and wall paper is going off like hot cakes.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who was sent to the United States for the purpose of studying the habits of our pretty girls, has done gone and got married. The old folks sent him over here to get him away from a poor gal over there, but love laughs at locksmiths &c.

W. F. RAMSEY, Our batcher, gives notice that on and after this day he will demand of his customers, who will not pay him, a bill of exchange, & that he will sue them personally or through his agent at the close of each week. He desires the payment of his bills in full, and that he may be relieved of the responsibility of collecting them, on an experience of several years has demonstrated that no man can furnish better bills than he can.

W. F. RAMSEY.

